AN AUTHENTIC AND INTERESTING NARRATIVE

OF THE LATE EXPEDITION TO

BOTANY BAY,

AS PERFORMED BY

COMMODORE PHILLIPS,

AND

The FLEET of the SEVEN TRANSPORT SHIPS under his COMMAND:

CONTAINING

A circumſtantial Account of their perilous VOYAGE, Diſſentions on BOARD, and ſafe ARRIVAL

On the COAST of NEW HOLLAND:

WITH PARTICULAR DISCRIPTIONS OF

Jackſon's Bay & Lord Howe's Iſland,

The Reception they met with from the Natives, their Cuſtoms and Manners; Progreſs of the Settlement, and Laws and Government eſtabliſhed for their further Improvement.

Written by an Officer juſt returned in the PRINCE of WALES Tranſport, who viſited that Spot with *Captain Cook* and *Dr. Solander*, in their celebrated Voyages round the World.

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PREFACE.

THE employment and preſervation of Convicts has always been the peculiar object of political concern in every well regulated ſtate. In ENGLAND they have never been expatriated, but conſtantly ſent to ſome diſtant ſettlement or colonization. For above a century, AMERICA has been the place to which ſuch unfortunate objects have been relegated; but ſince the unhappy civil war, government ſeems to have been at a loſs whither to ſend their felons. To keep them at home has been found inconvenient, as too great a number employed together, defeat the purpoſe of any reformation, and beſides endanger the quietneſs of civil ſociety. For ſome time ſuch unhappy convicts as have infringed the laws of their country, have been employed at WOOLWICH, to raiſe works for the ſervice of the warren; and for that purpoſe large hulks of old men of war, have been ſtationed there for their reception; but

time, which diſcovers all things, in a few years ſhewed the abſurdity of this ſcheme; for Engliſhmen are not like foreigners, they are born free, and whatever their crimes may be while on Engliſh ground, they cannot forfeit their natural right ſo as to become ſlaves, and altho' confined in the trammels of apparent ſlavery, they know their birth right and that a few years will reſtore them to the full enjoyment of it. Thus circumſtanced it is not wonderful if their morals was not much mended; they were bad ſubjects before they came there, and moſt, when liberated, turned out worſe members of ſociety than before their confinement.

The multiplicity of laws which are only to be compared in their effect to no laws at all, as the diſtributors of thoſe laws can always find ſome to countenance their partiality, having for theſe late years multiplied the number of felons to ſuch a degree, that every jail was full of convicts without any place where to tranſport them for their own reformation and the public ſafety; a plan was at laſt adopted, which, while it gave them an opportunity

of

of reforming, and as it were renewing their miſpent lives, at the ſame time, cut off all hopes of returning to their old aſſociates in iniquity. The unfrequented tract thither, the advantage of ſolitude, the neceſſity of cultivating the land for their own ſupport; the proſpect of their connecting among themſelves for their mutual defence, were thought ſufficient reaſons to put the plan in execution; perhaps the diſtant idea of *replacing lost colonies*, might operate ſome way towards it. However that may be, BOTANY BAY, an Iſland on the coaſt of NEW HOLLAND, firſt diſcovered by Captain COOK, was the deſtin'd ſpot, by our legiſlators, for the ſecluſion of theſe *bad subjects*. Accordingly ſeven veſſels were engaged by government in the month of January 1787, for the purpoſe of conveying male and female convicts to this diſtant ſettlement.

The command of this fleet was given to Captain PHILLIPS, who immediately hoiſted his broad pendant as Commodore of the ſquadron; he had the peculiar indulgence from government to chuſe all his

his own officers. Every article which could be thought of uſe to the ſettlers was put on board by government, and the account of his voyage which has been lately authenticated by official advices, is here offered to the public for their ſatisfaction as well as thoſe who have any concern with thoſe exiles.

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AN INTERESTING NARRATIVE OF BOTANY BAY, &c.

THE Public Curioſity had been excited to ſuch a degree, to ſee this diſtant part of the globe, that ſeveral committed robberies in order to their being tranſported thither. Even ſome folks apparently well ſetled in their circumſtances, invited by the extraordinary care of government to provide for the convicts, became candidates for their paſſage to Botany Bay, and, as it was the wiſh of the Miniſtry to render the ſettlement as convenient and comfortable as poſſible, many artificers were engaged to go over. It was an opportunity not to be miſſed by thoſe who were diſſatisfied at home, and it has been confidently aſſerted, that a conſiderable Linen-Draper in the neighbourhood of Kenſington left an amiable wife, four children, his ſhop, and ſo much as would ſatisfy his creditors, to cultivate the fertile ſoil of New Holland, in the Southern Hemiſphere.

To the Generoſity and public Spirit of this Nation, thoſe culprits who had forfeited every title to indulgence, were provided with every neceſſary, and moſt amply ſupplied with ſufficient quantities of all ſorts of proviſion for three years. They had alſo live ſtock, ſeeds of all ſorts, ſurgeons to attend them there, Houſes ready framed for ſetting up, and all ſorts of tools that were thought neceſſary were ſent in abundance, ſo that if they conſider rightly, they are under very advantageous circumſtances, firſt, they travel at their country's expence; ſecond, they begin a new life, for had they ſtaid at home, it is a great chance if nine out of ten had not been hanged before the end of ſeven years.

The fleet was equiped in April 1787, and after having compleated their lading of the different articles for the voyage, went round to Portſmouth, where they embarked the convicts, with three companies of marines, to act as guards during the voyage, and upon the iſland when landed.

They left St. Helens with a fair wind on the 22d, of May, and in a few days cleared the channel; they were all in good health and ſpirits when they ſailed and by the vigilance of the officers, the utmoſt decorum was obſerved on board. Ever mindful of their happineſs, his majeſty ordered them a chaplain; the gentleman choſen for this purpoſe was the Revd. Mr. Charles Thompſon, and we are happy to aſſert they will hear the goſpel in its original purity and ſoundneſs. He was but a ſickly man, but it is hoped he will live to give a good

good account of his charge, and at the laſt day be able to ſay, "*Behold O Lord here I am with thoſe thou haſt committed to my care*"

Since their departure ſeveral flying reports have prevailed, but no certain account to be depended upon has appeared before this. At one time it was related they were ſeen in the utmoſt diſtreſs, afterwards, that the expedition had totally miſcarried, and that the whole fleet had periſhed in thoſe diſtant ſeas; but the friends of the exiles are now relieved by the arrival of the Prince of Wales, and the Borrowsdale, both which ſhips came off Dover Sunday, 22d. of March, 1789, and brings the following advice of the new ſetlers.

The firſt land they made after paſſing Scilly was the iſland of Madeira; there the commodore explained to the people by compariſon the nature of the climate to which they were going, as he obſerved they were then in the ſame latitude north as *Botany Bay* was ſituated ſouth, that is in 33 degrees.

After watering, and taking in ſuch live ſtock as was neceſſary, they departed on the 23d of July, they touched at Teneriff and the Braſils, nothing material happening till they reached the Cape of Good Hope, which they effected on the 29th. of September; the Ships of war, Tranſports and Victuallers, being all in good condition and the company in good health. Here they made ſome ſtay to ſupply themſelves with water, live ſtock, and other proviſions for the ſhips uſe, both on go-

vernment account and their own private conveniency, having now to encounter an unfrequented paſſage of 5987 miles, through a ſea navigable but at a certain ſeaſon of the year.

They ſailed from here Wedneſday Nov. 13, and continued their courſe with a very unfavourable wind and a heavy ſoutherly ſwell till the 21ſt, when they found themſelves in 39 Deg. South Lat. and 14 of Longitude Eaſt. Some ſhort time of bad weather interrupting their courſe, the commodore thought fit to remove to the Supply, and divided the fleet into three diviſions, taking with him all the carpenters, ſawyers, blackſmiths, Farmers, ſhip-wrights, gardeners, and other artificers, that could be ſelected among the tranſports to prepare a reception for the reſt of the fleet, at the place of deſtination, leaving orders for the Alexander, Scarborough, and Friendſhip ſnow, under the command of Lieutenant Shortland to keep company with him if poſſible, and the remainder of the fleet to come up with all diſpatch under the direction of Captain John Hunter of the Syrius, but the firſt diviſion retarded the commodore's progreſs ſo much, that he did not gain ſight of the land till the 14 of January, 1788. They had loſt ſight of the laſt diviſion ever ſince a week of their ſailing from the Cape, nor came they in ſight during the whole paſſage to Van Dieman's land, during all which time they had pretty fair wind but with heavy rolling ſeas to the ſouthward.

They arrived in ſight of the *Bay* January 19th, but

but were ſixteen days off it, before they could get to anchor, ſo powerful and rapid were the currents that they were often carried thirty miles to the ſouthward in the courſe of a night.

On the Supply entering the Bay, the natives alarmed, ran along the beach in ſeeming great terror, and made much confuſed noiſe; they ſeemed very frightened, ſo much that they took their canoes out of the water upon their backs and ran off with them into the country, together with their fiſhing tackle and children, ſome bolder than the reſt, ventured to come down nearer the ſhip, brandiſhing ſuch wretched implements of war as their rude uncultivated way of life enabled them to produce, particularly ſpears of an amazing length, armed with fiſh bone at top, and club ſticks, and wooden pumellers of a vaſt weight, being loaded with thick wooden logs. They were obſerved to put themſelves into threatning poſtures, calling out often in harſh notes *Warraw! Warraw! Warraw!*

This Iſland is ſituated in 33 degrees South latitude, upon a large track of land, named New Holland, extending from Prince of Wales's iſland in 16 degrees, to Dieman's land in 41 degrees ſouth.

The governor Commodore, with lieutenants Ball, and King, and L. Dawes of the marines, with other inferior officers, rowed towards them in two boats; as they approached, two or three of the native ſeemed to retreat a little backwards,

but ſome bolder than the reſt continued to threaten and throw large ſtones, many of which came too near the boats; ſo continuing to annoy their landing, they rowed a little farther off along ſhore, and landed at ſome ſmall diſtance from them, endeavouring in order to find water, but in this they were diſappointed, however not from any material moleſtation from the natives.

Towards ſun-ſet they reimbarked in their boats, and rowed towards the place where they left them oppoſite the ſhip, when they attempted to make them underſtand by the moſt ſignificant ſigns what they wanted, which they at laſt underſtood, and on their laying down their arms, conducted them to a fine rivulet of running ſpring water which diſcharged itſelf in the Bay. Here they partook of the pleaſing ſtream, drank ſucceſs to the new colonies and the ſafe arrival of the remainder part of the fleet.

The natives who had in ſmall bodies beheld their approach, and been collecting together, began to aſſume a more formidable figure by their numbers, and they feared they meant to diſpute the peoples landing, but a gun firing without ſhot, ſtruck ſuch a conſternation among them that after ſetting up a loud yell they all to a man fled into the wood, but they ſoon returned back again, ſeemingly more compoſed, and upon ſome friendly ſigns made by the commodore, were prevailed on to accept ſome trifling preſent, ſuch as glaſs bead necklaces, and other trifling articles, but they were obliged to retire after they had laid them on the ground, for

the ſavages were too ſhy to come near our folks to pick them up.

They ſtill appeared watching the ſhips in view, and the operations of the people with much ſeeming attention. The boats being then employed in catching fiſh, many of them came down nearer the edge and ſeemed to be more familiarized, ſome came ſo near as to receive ſome preſents of fiſh, after which they grew more and more familiar.

In the evening, the commodore with his party returned on board; and the next day the three tranſports he had outſailed appeared in view. After they had come to an anchor and the uſual congratulations had paſſed on each ſide, the commodore enquired into the ſtate of the cattle, and proviſion, &c. when it was found the hay on board was nearly exhauſted.

The Commodore therefore immediately ordered a ſmall party of officers and men on ſhore to go and cut graſs, while himſelf, with a choſen band, made a deſcent towards the ſouth coaſt of the Bay, the former viſit having been confined to the northern ſide; here, as in his former interviews with the natives, Commodore PHILLIPS uſually laid his muſket on the ground, and advancing before it, threw them out preſents. A green branch held up or their canoes thrown down, were ſimilar ſigns obſerved of amity between them.

During theſe intercourſes, the ſeamen uſed to dreſs up the inhabitants with ſhreds of cloth and bits

bits of coloured rags, and when they found themſelves ſo ornamented they would burſt into fits of laughter, and then run like mad, hollowing and howling into the woods. Let the fine ones of theſe days, recollect that ſome centuries back, their own anceſtors in this Iſland were in the ſame ſtate of ſimplicity. It is true they imitate them yet in one particular, that is paint; but the difference in the application of it differs widely, the former uſed to ſtain their bodies all over, or cover them with rough oil-paint, while our more delicate ones only adorn their pretty faces with red and white more aptly laid on.

The marines one day forming before them, they ſeemed to like the fife, but fled at the ſound of the drum, and never would ſtay near it while it was beating. They ſeemed very covetous of hats and ſtole two or three off the poeples heads, they were anxious to know, being intirely naked themſelves, whether our people were men or women, & pointed to their women with ſignificant geſtures & made them underſtand if they were inclined for mirth, they ſhould not approach them with impunity.

The appearance of this part of the country not promiſing ſo favourable as was hoped, the commodore with a party and two boats coaſted along the ſhore for about twelve or fourteen miles; they examined two rivers, one in a north eaſt direction, up which they proceeded about ſix miles; the other in a ſouth weſt. As they advanced up the firſt, numbers of the natives ſeemed fiſhing in their canoes, while others were employed dreſſing

the

the fiſh on its banks: they ran away on our peoples' approach, howling and making a ſtrange noiſe, they were obſerved for the firſt time to have dogs, they are of the wolf kind, with long ſhaggy hair. When they found our poeple did not moleſt them, they ventured to come near us in their canoes, and when the boats were returning down the river, they ran after them along upon the beach and ſometimes ſtopped abreaſt of the boats calling out as uſual warraw! warraw! the country was here obſerved to be very low and marſhy, but very fit for growing rice. The ſouth weſt river afforded the ſame proſpect as the other. Here and there appeared the natives miſerable huts, proofs of their ſimplicity and ignorance. In ſome of theſe our poeple left their hats, and trifles, and ſome morſels of proviſions, but diſplaced nothing nor took any thing from them. The country in all theſe directions appeared to be very mountainous, and ſo unpromiſſing as to induce the commodore, after a council with his officers, to proceed a little further. Accordingly on the 23 the whole ſquadron weighed anchor, and brought to in good moorings at the entrance of a cove near port Jackson, a part of New-Holland, found upon an haſty ſurvey more favourable for the new ſettlements than Botany-Bay, there being a more plentiful ſupply of water, and the ſoil approaching nearer to the nature of the European.

The Supply was the firſt of the fleet which anchored in the cove, with the governor on board; the remainder not being able to work out of the bay that day

day on account of the violence of the weather, arrived the day following; and anchored all ſafe in one of the fineſt harbours in the world.

The Supply was then ordered for ſea in order to find what place would be moſt convenient to make the ſettlement upon. On this occaſion Lieutenant King was appointed ſuperintendent with orders to land at Norfolk Iſland. The detachment which was ſent with him conſiſted of a Midſhipman from the Syrius, a Surgeon's Mate, a Sail-Maker to build tents, two Marines, one of whom was a farmer, nine male convicts and ſix women, all which were ſafely landed next day, together with ſix month's proviſion, implements in huſbandry, every ſort of ſeed they had with them in the ſtores, with the frames of two houſes to put together immediately.

This Iſland is every where fortified by nature with ſteep inacceſſible rocks, and waſhed with ſuch a furious ſurf, that the people could not land that nor the next day; the boats were ſix days employed in finding a ſafe landing place to ſhore their proviſions; and here unfortunately the Supply left her quarter-maſter, Richard Jay, a man deſervedly regretted. After overcoming all the difficulties, the place was not judged to be ſuitable for a ſettlement; ſo on the 8th of March they left Norfolk and ſteered for an iſland they had the honour of diſcovering, which happened on ſunday, March 17th, 1788, when the lieutenant landed and took poſſeſſion of it in the name of his Britannic Majeſty, diſplay'd the engliſh enſign

enſign, and called it *Lord Howe's Iſland*, in reſpect to the firſt Lord of the Admiralty; the north point of it they named *Phillips's Point*, in honour of the governor; the firſt Bay on the north ſide Callam's Bay, another, *Hunter's*, from the name of the captain of the Syrius; and the third, *Prince William Henry's Bay*, in memorial of his Majeſty's third ſon. A large Bay at the back of the Iſland, they called *Ross's*, from the lieutenant governor of the colony; and a ſmall Cove at the north end, *Collins's*, in honour of the chief judge of the ſettlement. Two very high mountains on the ſouth end, are diſtinguiſhed by the names of *Mount Gower* and *Leg-bird*, theſe may be ſeen twenty leagues off. A ſmall Iſland in the middle of the Bay goes by the name of *Blackburne's Isle*, from the maſter of the Supply. The ſouth point, *Point King*, from the ſuperintendent of Norfolk Iſland. A deep valley near the ſame place, *Erskine's Valley*, in honour of the well known counſellor. The rocks that ſecure the north-eaſt ſide are detatched from the Iſland by a volcanic eruption, they are called the *Admiralty Rocks*; and a tall rough rock of a great height, about twelve miles diſtant, a very good mark for ſeamen, or very convenient to erect a light-houſe upon, is called *Ball's Pyramid*, in memory of Lieutenant Ball, who firſt diſcovered it: this ſingular rock may be ſeen as far as 18 leagues off.

On their firſt landing they were very agreeably ſurpriſed with the ſight of numbers of the fineſt turtles they had ever ſeen, ſleeping on the beach, four of which ſufficiently loaded the boat. The

coaſt is very well furniſhed with fiſh, and the ſhip's company got as much as they could drag in a few minutes. Upon a farther examination the iſland was found to abound with pigeons and different ſorts of wild fowls, ſome of which are peculiar to that iſland, particularly a ſpecie which reſemble the guinea hen make; the hen is all white, but the cock's wings are beautifully varied with a delightful blue. They weigh about four pounds, they cannot fly, and were eaſily run down by the ſeamen. The pigons were caught in ſuch quantities, as to be ſhared among all on board. The principal vegetable produce of this iſland is the cabbage palm tree, Bamboo, and Mangrove, with a curious ſpecie of elder. In ſome places grows ſamphire, wild celery, parſley, ſomething like endive, and the graſs is every where as four as ſorrel.

After taking in a ſtore of water and vegetables, they ſailed for port Jackſon where they arrived ſafe on the 19th of March, and were kindly welcomed by their friends who were now altogether and united in friendſhip to forward the national undertaking they had been delegated to perform.

The ground having been marked out, a portable dwelling houſe for the governor, and an hoſpital, both of which had been conſtructed in England, together with the officers marquees, tents for the artificers, and booths for the workers in ſmall wares, were ſet up out of hand. Store houſes and habitations were planned out, and proceeded on with the utmoſt expedition, but now all the care which had been previouſly taken in England for the preſer-

preſervation of this infant colony was found to be very ſhort of affording every neceſſary which their exigencies then required.

The moment commodore Phillips had made good the landing of the marines, and ſome lines of limitation were marked out, the convicts were gradually ſent on ſhore in ſmall parties, the artificers firſt with thoſe belonging to the ſhips, proceeded to cut down wood to form their habitations. This ſervice continued for ſome time, during the hours of day, and in the evening the workmen and convicts returned on board, only leaving a company of marines and a detachment of ſeamen to guard the works as they approached towards completion.

It was curious now to ſee the various operations as they went on, buſineſs now ſat on every brow, and the whole to an unconcerned ſpectator at leiſure, to contemplate it would have been highly pictureſque and amuſing. In one place a party cutting down wood: a ſecond, ſetting up a blackſmith's forge; a third, dragging a large load of ſtones or proviſions: here an officer pitching his marquee, with a detachment of troops parading on one ſide of him, and a cook's fire blazing on the other.

The natives when they diſcovered that their viſitors were likely to ſtay, ſhewed evident ſigns of diſſatisfaction, and ſeemed not unwilling to prevent the preparations on foot, if they could have collected force ſufficient, and who could blame them? could they have known the bloody deſtruc-

tion and havock chriſtians have carried into the different quarters and harmleſs territories of the globe, they would rather have wiſhed to remain in their ſtate of nature rude and uncivillized than become the ſlaves of ſuch imperious and political maſters.

Conſidering the length of the paſſage which was thirty ſix weeks and the number of poeple on board the fleet, with the want of ſeveral neceſſaries which the care of government could not ſupply, as ſuch an undertaking had never been carried into execution, it is not a little ſurpriſing that out of two hundred and twelve marines, they loſt only one; and that of ſeven hundred and twenty five convicts put on board, but twenty four periſhed in the expedition, though the papers mention forty which is not the truth, about forty children were born during the trip which ſhews that the trade of *Baſket making* is not confined to terra firma, but may even be carried on in Neptune's dominions.

The ſuperior advantages of Jackſon's bay having induced the governor to fix on that place for the ſettlement of the colony; commodore Phillips as ſoon as the preparations on ſhore allowed of ſome relaxation, ordered all the convicts to be landed, and ordered his commiſſion appointing him governor to be read to the people, and alſo the abridgment of the code of laws by which the ſettlement was to be governed, to be read. By this, the ſettlers were informed that four courts would occaſionly be held to decide all matters of whatever nature they

they might be, according to the nature of the offence ultimately and without appeal.

Theſe courts are inſtituted under the following denominations, viz.

A Civil Court,	A Military Court,
A Criminal Court,	An Admiralty Court.

The people being all aſſembled together, the govenor in a mild and humane manner animadverted upon their former conduct which occaſioned them to be ſent to this place, obſerving that the humanity of the engliſh laws yet gave them an opportunity to expiate their offences and ſo much to their advantage that while their ſituation had placed them beyond the reach of temptation, it alſo afforded them room to become good, and even opulent men, as many of the firſt ſettlers in the weſtern world had been convicts like themſelves, nor could ſhame be imputed to ſuch as reformed and became uſeful members of ſociety, thereby repaired the breach which their miſconduct had made.

He alſo informed them that it was intirely in their power to atone to their country for the wrongs done at home, that nothing but a new repetition of their fomer demerits could draw down upon them the ſeverity of thoſe laws of which he was inveſted with the diſpenſation, and he hoped that no other admonitions than thoſe which their own conſciences would ſuggeſt would be neceſſary to effect their reſormation, happineſs, and proſperity, in this new country.

But

But ſuch is the depravity of human nature that, neither lenient meaſures, whippings, impriſonments and degradations could operate upon the callous hearts of ſome of theſe wretches, ſo far as to prevent theft; more rigorous meaſures were therefore adopted, and, after a formal trial in the criminal court, two of them were executed at the gallows in one day, and ſoon after two more made their exit in the ſame ignominious manner, verifying the old ſaying "the gibbet ſeldom looſes its right."

Three of the convicts being induced from the proſpect of the country to try their fortunes in an excurſion, met but with an unfavourable reception; for two of them were killed by the natives, and the third, after ſubſiſting on roots for ſome time in the woods, returned almoſt ſtarved to death: notwithſtanding the hardſhips he had ſuffered to deter others from the like emigrations, the governor ordered him one month's impriſonment, and at the end of which a ſevere whipping.

The governor, beſides the above ſettlement, formed a colony on Norfolk Iſland, as before obſerved, where he left Lieutenant King and two petty officers, with ſix months proviſion. The ſettlers left with him were thoſe who were judged the beſt diſpoſed, they conſiſted of only nine men and ſix women, and when the Prince of Wales come away, were the beſt doing of all the reſt.

While the fleet were under way to the place of their deſtination, two ſtrange ſail appeared juſt in the offing; and ſoon after, the governor was waited

waited upon in Sydney's Cove by a party of Frenchmen; theſe proved to be part of the company of two French frigates which had ſailed from Europe in Auguſt 1785, on a voyage of diſcoveries to the South Seas. They were in ſome diſtreſs for ſtores and proviſions, and had loſt two boats and their crews at the Navigator's Iſlands. They remained five weeks at Botany Bay, during which time, they paid ſeveral viſits to the commodore, and the moſt polite reciprocal civilities paſſed between them, as the diſtance from each was but ten miles acroſs the country.

During this time the convicts were imployed in ſuch neceſſary works as their ſituation required, ſome cut down timber for fences, others ſawed out ſhingles for covering, and ſome were ſent about the country collecting provender for the cattle, as the ſoil produced very indifferent paſture, although in the midſt of their ſummer. An averſion to labour, however ſoon induced ſome of the new ſettlers to tamper with the French for their paſſage to Europe, but be it known, to their honour, that though in want of hands, they would not liſten to any propoſals from them, ſo that their projects were ſo far fruſtrated; however the French officers liſtened to the propoſals of two fair ſhop-lifters, who were miſſed two days after the Frenchmen had ſailed.

The natives men and women go quite in a ſtate of nature, and without the leaſt defence againſt the weather. The men are tall and upright, but not gracefully made; the women are particularly awk-

ward

ward in their gait and ſtoop very much, which is owning to an habit they have of ſtanding upon one leg, with the foot on the other limb reſting on the joint of the knee, and in this manner they are obſerved to ſtand for a long time together, only changing the point of ſupport now and then for relief. Their colour is of a dingy copper; though Captain Cook was apt to think they were rather of a deep chocolate drawing hard towards a black, which he attributed to their ſloth and deficiency in cleanlineſs, wearing greaſy ſkins loaded with dirt all the year round upon their bodies. Of their want of cleanlineſs we have had ſufficient proofs, but we are of opinion, all the waſhing in the world would not render them two degrees leſs black than an African negro. At ſome of our firſt interviews, we had ſeveral droll inſtances of their miſtaking the Africans we brought with us for their own countrymen.

Their features are broad and ill framed, their noſe is broad and flat, their lips wide and thick, and their eyes round and large. From a naſty practice of daubing themſelves all over with ſtinking fiſh oil, they ſmell ſo loathſome that they are very diguſtful. The men have thick rough beards, and the hair on their heads is furzy, and ſtuck full of fiſh bones, ſticks and bits of ſhells, which are faſtened with ſome glutonous ſubſtance, and this is the only ornament they aſſume, except another ſtill more prepoſterous habit, and that is only obſerved to be worn by a few diſtinguiſhed amongſt them.

In

In their perſons, they are far from being a ſtout race of men, though nimble, ſprightly and vigorous. The deficiency of one of the fore teeth of the upper jaw, mentioned by Dampier, has been ſeen in almoſt the whole of the men; but their organs of ſight, ſo far from being defective, as that author mentions thoſe of the inhabitants of the weſtern ſide of the continent to be, are remarkably quick and piercing. Moſt of the women were obſerved to have two joints cut off from the little finger, but whether a mark of honour or diſgrace could not yet be learnt. They appear, however, from the ſimplicity of their manners, to have few ideas of order or ſubordination among themſelves; and if they have any notions of a worſhip, they are more than the ſight and obſervation which has yet been made can aſſertain. They ſeem however to pay ſome reſpect to a black-bird, ſomewhat like a raven, for when one of the officers pointed his piece at one of theſe birds, ſome of the natives preſent threw themſelves in the way of the gun, though they were well aware it would have killed them or done them much hurt if it had gone off.

Of the uſe or benefit of cloathing, theſe people appear to have no comprehenſion, though their ſufferings from the climate they live in, ſtrongly point out the neceſſity of a covering from the rigour of the ſeaſons. Both ſexes, and thoſe of all ages, are invariably found naked. But it muſt not be inferred from this, that cuſtom ſo inures them to the changes of the elements, as to make them bear with indifference the extremes of heat

and cold; for the ſettlers have had viſible and repeated proofs, that the latter affects them ſeverely, when they are ſeen ſhivering, and huddling themſelves up in heaps in their huts, or the caverns of the rocks, until a fire can be kindled.

Fiſh is their principal food, and this, as well as fleſh, they eat ſcarce warm through; notwithſtanding they ſit round the fire at the time of their meals. They were not remarked to be diſpoſed to thieving; and it were to be wiſhed their new neighbours, with their enlightned maxims, had always obſerved the ſame rules of honeſty, then their diſtant ſhores would have been unmoleſted with numbers that it is to be feared will ſpoil this good quality of theirs, and hereafter turn their tormentors, if not their murderers! They certainly ſhewed evident marks of diſcontent when they found their viſitors likely to ſtay among them.

Notwithſtanding the diſregard they have invariably ſhewn for all the finery they could deck them with, they are fond of adorning themſelves with ſcars, which increaſe their natural hideouſneſs. It is hardly poſſible to ſee any thing in human ſhape more ugly, than one of theſe ſavages thus ſcarified, and farther ornamented with a fiſh bone ſtruck through the griſtle of the noſe. The cuſtom of daubing themſelves with white earth is alſo frequent among both ſexes; but, unlike the inhabitants of the iſlands in the Pacific Ocean, they reject the beautiful feathers which the birds of their country afford.

Their

Their huts are formed of boughs and covered with buſhes and earth, and nothing more rude in conſtruction, or deficient in conveniency, can be imagined. They conſiſt of only pieces of bark laid together in the form of an oven, open at one end, and very low, though long enough for a man to lie at full length in. There is reaſon, however, to believe, that they depend leſs on them for ſhelter, than on the caverns with which the rocks abound.

Their weapons conſiſt of a long ſpear of hard wood, which they throw with ſuch ſkill, as ſometimes to kill a bird in a tree; their ſhields are made of the outſide of ſome hard wood with the bark on, which is almoſt made impenetrable by fire. They always carry lances with which they ſtrike fiſh, and ſeldom fail to kill.

Excluſive of their weapons of offence, and a few ſtone hatchets very rudely faſhioned, their ingenuity is confined to manufacturing ſmall nets, in which they put the fiſh they catch, and to fiſh-hooks made of bone, neither of which are unſkilfully executed. On many of the rocks are alſo to be found delineations of the figures of men and birds, very poorly cut.

The line they fiſh with is formed of the fillaments of bark beat into a thread, and their wants being few, their inſtruments are not numerous. They are frequently found cutting wood with a ſtone ſharpened at one edge, and round at the back for the hand to hold by; ſometimes they have

an handle fixed to it, but this is not generally adopted by them.

The canoes in which they fiſh are as deſpicable as their huts, being nothing more than a large piece of bark tied up at both ends with vine ſticks. Their dexterous management of them, added to the ſwiftneſs with which they paddle, and the boldneſs that leads them ſeveral miles in the open ſea, are, nevertheleſs, highly deſerving of admiration. A canoe is ſeldom ſeen without a fire in it, to dreſs the fiſh by, as ſoon as caught: fire they procure by attriton; a ſtrong proof of the goodneſs of providence in pointing out to theſe natives, the beſt manner of obtaining the moſt eſſential ſupports to their being.

To the cultivation of the ground they are utter ſtrangers, and wholly depend for food on the few fruits they gather, the roots they dig up in the ſwamps, and the fiſh they pick up along ſhore, or contrive to ſtrike from their canoes with ſpears. Fiſhing, indeed, ſeems to engroſs nearly the whole of their time, probably, from its forming the chief part of a ſubſiſtence, which, obſervation has convinced us, nothing ſhort of the moſt painful labour, and unwearied aſſiduity can procure. When fiſh are ſcarce, which frequently happens, they often watch the moment of our hauling the ſeine, and have more than once been known to plunder its contents, in ſpite of the oppoſition of thoſe on the ſpot to guard it: and this even after having

having received a part of what had been caught. The only reſource at theſe times is to ſhew a muſquet, and if the bare ſight is not ſufficient, to fire it over their head, which has ſeldom failed of diſperſing them hitherto, but how long the terror which it excites may continue it is doubtful.

What ideas they may entertain of futurity, is uncertain; but from their manner of diſpoſing of the bodies of theſe who die, as well as from every other obſervation, there ſeems no reaſon to ſuppoſe theſe people cannibals, nor do they ever eat animal ſubſtances in a raw ſtate, unleſs preſſed by extreme hunger, but indiſcriminately broil them, and their vegetables, on a fire, which renders theſe laſt an innocent food, though in their raw ſtate many of them are of a poiſonous quality: as a poor convict who unguardedly eat of them experienced, by falling a ſacrifice in twenty-four hours afterwards. If bread be given to the Indians, they chew and ſpit it out again, ſeldom chooſing to ſwallow it. Salt beef and pork they like rather better, but, ſpirits they never could be brought to taſte a ſecond time.

They killed three of our men in the woods, two of whom were gathering buſhes for thatching, but their bodies were found and buried. After this hoſtility, they became very ſhy; and did not, for ſome time, approach the colony.

It has been obſerved, that ſeveral of the women were noticed with two joints cut off the middle finger: to this peculiarity, it may be added, that

of

of ten large aſſemblies of the men which were noticed together, all had one of their front teeth out; from whence may be inferred, that theſe were diſtinctive marks to know the particular claſs to which the parties belong. The women appear conſtantly without the leaſt covering; the men ſeem to poſſeſs ſome jealous notions, for though they permitted the ſailors to decorate their wives with gilt and coloured ſlips of paper, they never would leave them behind, when they were about to depart. In the early interviews between the ſettlers and natives, the women always appeared defended by ſtrong parties of men in front, armed in their uſual manner with lances. Captain Cook relates, that only a few of theſe people preſented themſelves to him, and therefore he concluded that the country was thinly inhabited. But in this matter he was much miſtaken, as frequently tribes of three or four hundred came down together. Towards evening they have often been ſeen ſometimes to the amount of ſeventy or eighty, ſetting round a fire in the open air, and numbers of theſe fires were nightly obſerved near the coaſt, on Commodore Phillips's arrival; but they were lighted up at a greater diſtance afterwards. The women who had infants carried them generally on their ſhoulders; but few of theſe came within the obſervation of the Engliſh lines, according to the ſtate the limitation was in, when the ſhips left that coaſt.

The only domeſtic animal they have is the dog, which in their language is called Dingo, and a good deal reſembles the fox dog of England.

Theſe

Theſe animals are equally ſhy of us. and attached to the natives. one of them is now in the poſſeſſion of the governor, and tolerably well reconciled to his new maſter. As the indians ſee the diſlike of the dogs to us, they are ſometimes miſchievous enough to ſet them on ſingle perſons whom they chance to meet in the woods. A ſurly fellow was one day out ſhooting, when the natives attempted to divert themſelves in this manner at his expence. The man bore the teazing and barking of the dog at his heels for ſome time, but apprehending at length, that his patience might embolden them to uſe ſtill farther liberties, he turned round and ſhot poor dingo dead on the ſpot: the owners of him then ſet off with the utmoſt expedition.

The buſineſs of fiſhing is not confined to the men alone; their women are as expert at it as themſelves, and underſtand managing the canoes full as well, they can alſo dive and in clear water bring up any thing from the bottom though at a conſiderable depth; but in this exerciſe the men are moſt amazingly expert, and frequently go down to the depth of a hundred feet to fetch up ſhell-fiſh or fiſh wounded with their lances. In winter the fiſh retire from thoſe ſeas, and proceed to the northward. How the poor inhabitants can then ſubſiſt is not eaſy to diſcover, and juſtly excites aſtoniſhment.

When the governor and his officers preſented theſe people with necklaces, or any other piece of finery, they greedily took them; but ſo ſhort was their pleaſure of poſſeſſion, that they ſcarce ever

kept

kept the gift beyond a day, and all their oddments was found from time to time diſperſed about the woods and unregarded. One of the natives ſubmitted to be ſhaved and have his hair dreſſed, but he ſhewed no ſigns of aſtoniſhment as might be expected from the operation, nor did it excite any degree of wonder in his companions. In their fits of levity they are obſerved to laugh to an immoderate degree without any evident ſigns wherefore.

Whether they ever ſeriouſly meant to expel their new comers is uncertain; but they were frequently found in large bodies advancing in an hoſtile array, and as often as the ſettlers appeared, loſt their courage as their approach became nearer. The terror of our guns killing ſo preciſely the object aimed at, is the great ſcource of fear. One of the three unfortunate convicts who was found killed in the woods, had his body quite covered from head to foot with ſmall arrows or darts. They once ventured to throw a ſpear at a party of the ſeamen; but as it miſſed the aim and failed in the intended effect, they ſeemed very anxious to diſown any hoſtile intent, and ſtruck the man by whom it was thrown.

It appears from various circumſtances that have been obſerved, that theſe people are at war one among another; and what induced the ſettlers to think ſo, is, that they have more than once been ſeen aſſembled, as if bent on an expedition. An officer one day met fourteen of them marching along in a regular indian file through the woods, each man armed with a ſpear in his right hand, and a large

a large ſtone in his left; at their head appeared a chief, who was diſtinguiſhed by being painted. Though they were in the proportion of five to one of our people, they paſſed peaceably on.

When the Commodore and his people firſt ſet foot in this country, they thought but little of their weapons, and were inclined to hold the ſpear of the natives very cheap, but fatal experience ſoon convinced them that in ſkillful hands it was not a trivial thing, that the wound inflicted by this weapon is often mortal, and that the dexterity and ſkill of the indians in throwing it is truly admirable beſides more than a dozen convicts who have unaccountably diſappeared, two, who were employed as ruſh cutters up the harbour, were (from what cauſe are yet ignorant) moſt dreadfully mangled and butchered by the natives. A ſpear had paſſed entirely through the thickeſt part of the body of one of them, though a very robuſt man, and the ſkull of the other was beaten in. Their tools were taken away, but ſome proviſions which they had with them at the time of their murder, and their cloaths, were left untouched. In addition to this misfortune, two more convicts, who were peaceably engaged in picking of greens, on a ſpot very remote from that where their comrades ſuffered, were unawares attacked by a party of indians, and before they could effect their eſcape, one of them was pierced by a ſpear in the hip, after which they knocked him down, & plundered him of his cloaths. The poor wretch, though dreadfully wounded, made ſhift to crawl off, but his companion was carried away by theſe barbarians, and his fate doubtful,

until a ſoldier, a few days afterwards, picked up his jacket and hat in a native's hut, the latter pierced through by a ſpear.

Theſe ſpears are of various lengths and ſhapes; ſome of them are armed at the end with a ſtar cut out of fiſh bone, and ten feet long, others are barbed like a fiſh gig, while ſome are only ſimply pointed, the point being previouſly hardened in the fire, in repairing them they are no leſs dexterous than in throwing them. A broken one being given by a gentleman to an indian, he inſtantly ſnatched up an oyſter ſhell, and converted it with his teeth into a tool, with which he preſently faſhioned the ſpear, and rendered it fit for uſe; in performing this operation, the ſole of his foot ſerved him as a workboard. Nor are their weapons of offence confined to the ſpear only, for they have beſides long wooden ſwords, ſhaped like a ſabre, capable of inflicting a mortal wound, and clubs of an immenſe ſize. ſmall targets, made of the bark of trees, are likewiſe now and then to be ſeen among them.

Nothing has puzzled more than the conduct of the men towards the women, and the carriage of the women in general. But few of the latter in proportion of the former have been ſeen by the ſettlers, and ſuch as have appeared have been ſometimes kept back with every ſymptom of jealous ſenſibility; and ſometimes offered with every appearance of courteous familiarity. Cautious, however of alarming the feelings of the men on ſo tender a point, they have conſtantly made a rule of treating the females with that diſtance and reſerve

which

which they judged moſt likely to remove any impreſſion they might have received of our intending ought, which could give offence on ſo delicate a ſubject. And ſo ſucceſsfull have their endeavours been, that a quarrel on this head has in no inſtance, yet happened. The tone of voice of the women, which is pleaſingly ſoft and feminine, forms a ſtriking contraſt to the rough guttural pronunciation of the men. Of the other charms of the women juſtice obliges to mention, that, in the opinion of ſome amongſt the officers, they ſhew a degree of timidity and baſhfulneſs, which are perhaps, inſeparable from the female character in its rudeſt ſtate.

It has been mentioned before that the cuſtom of cutting off the two lower joints of the little finger of the left hand, obſerved in the ſociety iſlands, is found here among the women, who have for the moſt part undergone this amputation. Hitherto voyagers have not been able to trace out the cauſe of this uſage. At firſt they ſuppoſed it to be peculiar to the married women, or thoſe who had borne children; but this concluſion muſt have been erroneous, as they have no right to believe that celibacy prevails in any inſtance, ſome of the oldeſt of the women are without this diſtinction; and girls of a very tender age are marked by it.

Notwithſtanding the mild treatment which the Commodore, (now the Governor) ſhew'd to the natives, there is ſome reaſon to ſuppoſe they will not long remain quiet, and that familiarity will breed contempt between the ſettlers and natives, the later of whom, being by far the greateſt number,

will perhaps make ſome effectual effort to free themſelves from their troubleſome gueſts.

The plan of the ſettlement is to build a large town with the materials carried from England and ſuch ſtuff as the country affords; but upon ſearch no tree yet has been diſcovered that affords wood of any texture or ſubſtance fit for building. In digging to try the ſoil, they found an earth, from which they made ſuch excellent bricks, that ſeveral houſes are already built. They have alſo found a dry marl or chalk, from whence lime as been produced.

The principal ſtreet in the new town, is laid down here to be 200 feet in breath, and all the reſt of a correſponding proportion; but the firſt work of importance with them now, is the raiſing of fortifications for their mutual defence.

The poor convicts were in a wretched ſtate, for want of bedding; a very ſhameful neglect at home. Some of thoſe who were placed at the head of the different claſſes of workmen, behaved extremely well; one of the four who were hanged, after his condemnation fled to the woods, where he remained for ſeveral days; but at length he return'd, almoſt ſtarved to death, to meet his fate, and the governor ordered his immediate execution. A rock, at ſome diſtance from the ſhore, is fixed upon as ſort of priſon; whither offenders are ſent, and being expoſed to the weather, with no other food than bread, ſometimes produces reformation and amendment.

The

The expedition to Lord Howe's Iſland, is likely to be attended with very profitable effects to the new colony, as it is, in every reſpect, ſuperior to Botany Bay, having one of the fineſt and capacious harbours in the whole world. Some of the rocks which ſurrounds it, are of an incredible height, and here the birds find an aſylum as well as the fiſh which abound very plentifully in the harbour.

This iſland abounds with large quantities of fine turtle, wild fowls, pigeons, and all ſorts of Guinea fowls very large and heavy, and beautifully variegated with different colours, The cabbage palm tree, wild celery, ſamphire, wild ſorrel, endive, and ſuccory graſs, is found almoſt every where. The natives reſemble thoſe of New Holland; their largeſt houſes, if they deſerve that name, are juſt high enough to ſet upright in: their only furniture is an oblong veſſel, made of the rind of the cabbage tree, by only bending it up and tying up the ends with ſmall twigs, the long ends of which not being cut off, ſerve for a handle. Their travelling furniture conſiſts of a ſmall bag made like a cabbage net, which the man carries on his back by the help of a ſmall ſtring, which being tied in a loop, hangs about his neck; it uſually contains a large lump of paint like roſin, a few fiſh hooks made of bone, ſome lines made of the filaments of bark, a ſhell or two to ſerve in cutting any thing, a few points to arm their darts with, and their uſual ornaments, which includes the whole inventory of the richeſt men among them.

Some

Some large birds ſometimes appear about the Bay, but their kind are not yet aſcertained. Hawks, pigeons, plovers, quails, ducks, and teals; beſides a few birds of ſhowy feather, and crows, are more numerous, but very ſhy. Bream and mackerel are the moſt plenty of any fiſh, but none are ſo delicate as thoſe caught in the European ſeas. The inhabitants make a great ſearch after pyramidical ſhell fiſh, but for what purpoſe is not known. Sometimes whales and ſharks are diſcoverable in thoſe ſeas.

Of animals, they have plenty of opoſſums and polegars, but the moſt remarkable animal is the tanguroo, a quadruped as large as a ſheep, the head, neck and ſhoulders are ſmall in proportion to the remainder of the body; the tail is long and thick towards the rump, and goes off towards the end in a point; the fore legs, in general, meaſure only eight inches long, and are kept bent cloſe under the breaſt, and ſeem to be only uſed for digging in the ground, for the animal never walks but leaps like a frog in an erect poſture; the hind legs are near twenty-two inches long, and ſerve to make a ſeat for the bottom of the animal, which is always diſcovered in that poſture when he is not leaping along; the ſkin is grey of a mouſe colour with ſhort ſilky hair; the ears are ſhaped like the hare, and the fleſh is like veniſon, but rather of a brackiſh taſte. One of theſe animals is on board the Prince of Wales, and alſo a live dog from New Holland.

In the courſe of the day the weather is noticed to vary ſometimes 30 degrees in twenty-four hours difference in the barometer. Thunder and lightning, and ſudden ſqualls, are very common, even in the New Holland ſummer. The ſoil is rich, although none of the plants brought from home, or thoſe purchaſed for cultivation at Rio Janeiro, or the Cape, came to maturity; and ſeeds failed ſtill more. A field of peas was nurſed with the utmoſt care, but turned out very indifferent. A little rice, wheat, and barley, is ſowed in the ſpot the ſettlers have already cleared; but it looks but indifferent.

Of rivers, none of any ſize have yet been diſcovered; ſmall narrow rivulets and ſhallow ſtreams are found in many parts about the Bay and Lord Howe's Iſland, and particularly round the Cove. The graſs is ſo thin and poor, that thirty-four ſheep out of forty, of the public ſtock which were landed, died before the ſhips came away. The cows, which were reduced during the voyage, did not meet with a much better fate; three of them, through the unpardonable neglect of their keepers, ſtrayed into the woods, and though five hundred men were ſent in purſuit, and penetrated fifteen miles up the country, the fartheſt excurſion made yet by the colony, no trace of them could be found; the opinion reſulting therefrom, was, that the natives had driven them farther up into the country. The hogs are the beſt growers here, and have multiplied exceedingly, which promiſes ſome recompence for the loſs of the horned cattle.

The

The trees afford no great variety. Three or four different kinds are grown to a great height. The cabbage tree is the firſt in point of utility, for it affords a good vegetable ſuſtenance, which is like to be very much wanted. For ſuch was the unpromiſing face of things, when the Prince of Wales left Port Jackſon, that the Fiſhburne and the Golden Grove victuallers were proceeding for the Cape of Good Hope, to procure freſh proviſions for the colonies. Of the deſtination of the other veſſels, the reader muſt take notice they had ſailing orders as follow; the Charlotte went over to China to take up tea for the Eaſt India Company, and the Lady Penryn ſailed to the North-Weſt coaſt of America, on the fur trade, and with the Alexander and Friendſhip came round Cape Horn, but the Lady Penryn is expected to make through the Streights of Magellan.

The diſadvantages attending this new ſettlement, ſeem to be, the great diſtance from the mother country; the want of the New Zealand hemp; the deficiency of large rivers in ſuch an extenſive territory; and the badneſs of the timber. On the other hand, the natural goodneſs of the ſoil; the fineſs of the climate; the probability of mines, from the ſpecimens of ore which has been ſeen, and the commercial and political advantages ariſing from the ſituation of New Holland, are conſiderations which will induce government to proſecute the undertaking with vigour and reſolution.

The public curioſity having been excited to a conſiderable degree, it would be impardonable to leave

leave the reader without laying before him the following ſtate of the colony, as every thing relating to it appears to be looked upon as objects of general concern.

Cattle landed at Port Jackſon, in New Holland.

1 Stallion, 3 Mares, 3 Colts.
1 Bull, 3 Cows, 1 Calf.
4 Rams, 40 Sheep.
2 Boars, 26 Sows.

Five of the latter were killed by lightning, which alſo killed ſome ſheep of the governor's private ſtock. The loſs of many more of the ſheep was entirely owing to the want of food; for where the paſture was good there was but little of it, and where there was much it was a ſtrong ſour graſs and the cattle would not touch it. The horſes thrive on account of their being carefully attended and regularly worked. The cow that ſtill remains, being more carefully looked after becauſe ſhe was with calf, has eſcaped the fate of her two companions as obſerved above; ſhe has ſince calved and is now very well to promiſe.

The ſpot which has been allotted for the garden, wears yet but a faint appearance; raddiſhes and turnips promiſe better than other vegetables. The peas and beans looked but indifferent. Parſley, balm, a ſort of ſage, and ſome other European herbs, were found wild. Some uncommon ſhrubs have been noticed, but as their virtues are yet

unknown, it would be but waſting paper to deſcribe them here, as their virtues will be hereafter drawn forth.

The effects of lightning are dreadful in this climate. It was viſible on every hill in the ſtorm, which affected the cattle. Three earthquakes were felt during the firſt ſix months of abode there, and from the face of the mountainous parts there is reaſon to expect volcanic eruptions.

Such is the general appearance and ſtate of things in this country; would it were better for the ſake of the unfortunate, who are perhaps doom'd to end their days in it, but they have this conſolation, if they reflect, that they are under the immediate direction of *all-diſposing providence*.

Who ſees with equal eye, as God of all,
A hero periſh or a ſparrow fall.

The latitude of Port Jackſon is 33 deg. 52 m. longitude 151 eaſt; it was named Cumberland County, by Governor Phillips, on the 4th of June, a memorable day, which was paſſed in the moſt chearful manner poſſible, in honour of his majeſty's birth.

On the morning, the Reverend Mr. Charles Thompſon preached a ſermon to all the people aſſembled; after which, his majeſty's ſhips, Sirius and Supply, fired three royal ſalutes; each ſoldier had a pint of porter, every convict under diſpleaſure was pardoned; each man had a pint of rum,

rum, and each women half a pint; and wood being plenty, they made bonfires in the evening according to the old cuſtom in England; all the officers able to attend, ſupped with the governor, and the evening concluded in the greateſt harmony poſſible.

Old England farewel, ſince our tears are in vain,
The ſeas ſhall divide us and hear us complain;
To *Botany Bay*, or o'er all the world round,
Shall comfort for Engliſhmen always be found.

Tho' billows on billows, between us ſhall roar,
Remember an Engliſhman thinks on his ſhore;
His mind, like the compaſs that points in the chart,
Still points to his country he loves in his heart.

Our forfeited lives we accept at your hands,
And bleſs the condition, to till diſtant lands;
With a wiſh for our country we baniſh all ſorrow,
For the wretched to-day may be happy to-morrow.

FINIS.

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